railway maunds during the half-year owing to the diminution in the receipts under "Raw Materials" and "Articles wholly manufactured" which amounted to 4·78 million railway maunds and 3·59 million railway maunds respectively. An appreciable increase was recorded in the imports under "food, drink and tobacco." The quantity imported during the half-year was 4·02 million railway maunds as against 3·83 million railway maunds during the previous half-year. Rice, gram and pulse, wheat and wheat-flour, tobacco and salt were the more important articles of food imported into the State.

Exports.

808. As under imports, there was a decrease in the total volume of exports of merchandise from 3·93 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 31st March 1951 to 3·10 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 30th September 1951. The quantity of exports under "food, drink and tobacco" totalled 1·11 million railway maunds during the half-year as against 1·32 million railway maunds during the preceding half-year. There was a heavy fall in the total exports under "Raw materials" from 1·36 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 31st March 1951 to 0·91 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 30th September 1951. Similarly, there was a decline in the exports under "Articles wholly manufactured" which totalled 1·06 million railway maunds during the half-year as compared with 1·24 million railway maunds during the previous half-year. As usual, coffee, cardamom, betel nuts, copra, groundnut, refined sugar, jaggery, tanned hides and skins and cast iron-pigs and castings loomed largely in the export trade in merchandise.

(ii) Industries.

809. There was no perceptible change in the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State during the year as compared with the previous year. Commodity prices which continued to be on an upward trend till the end of December 1951 suffered a steep fall thereafter with the exception of foodgrains, consequent on the slackening of the foreign demand for Indian goods, high export duties and restriction of credit facilities imposed by Banks.

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Considerable difficulty was experienced by the industries in stepping up production and pushing through the sales of their finished products owing to the paucity in the supply of materials like steel, coal, coke, etc., on the one hand and the increasing competition for Indian products and increased costs on the other. The industries in Mysore State, however, continued to maintain a steady output by utilising the locally available resources and to cater to the demands from other parts of India. The import and export trade of Mysore maintained the level of the previous year.

810. The administration and enforcement of control orders relating to cotton, cloth and yarn, was continued during the year. The prices of foodgrains and pulses which were on an upward trend during the first quarter of the year declined steadily thereafter. Similarly, the prices of oils and oil seeds as well as those of other articles of food declined during the last three-quarters of the year. The general Index Number of prices which stood at 512 at the beginning of the year shot up to 520 the highest ever recorded towards the end of the first quarter and fell gradually thereafter till it dropped to 408 at the end of the year.

Industrial Establishments.

811. There were 583 industrial establishments at work in the State during the calendar year 1951 employing daily on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,06,083 as against 1,04,592 persons employed in 567 establishments which were at work during the calendar year 1950. Of these, 549 were perennial industrial establishments and the remaining 34 seasonal.

Textiles.

812. There were 13 Cotton Mills working in the State at the end of the year, of which 5 were engaged in the manufacture of both cloth and yarn, 4 in the manufacture of cloth only, 3 in the manufacture of yarn only and the remaining one in the manufacture of hosiery. Fifty-one millions six hundred and forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six yards of cloth and 27,640,280 lbs. of yarn were produced in these mills during the year as against 51,822,090 yards of cloth and 26,378,156 lbs. of yarn in the previous year.

813. Four Woollen Mills were working in the State with 236 looms and 10,598 spindles. The total quantity

of woollen yarn and piecegoods produced in these mills was 3,214,945 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,42,00,577. Two of these mills were engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

Gold Mining Industry.

814. The four Gold Mining Companies in the Kolar Gold Fields Area produced 225,185 fine ounces of gold during the year as against 195,039 fine ounces produced in the previous year.

815. With a view to regulate the giving of aid by the Government to industries in the State, the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, was promulgated during the year. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore was appointed as the Officer to perform all or any of the functions of the Director of Industries under the Act and was also placed in charge of the administration of the Act. A Board of Industries consisting of both official and non-official members, with the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman was also constituted as provided for under the Act with a view to assist the Government in dealing with applications for the grant of State aid under the Act.

Financial Assistance.

816. No fresh industrial loans were sanctioned during the year in virtue of the provision made in the recently promulgated Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951 to the effect that no aid should be given to any industrial business or enterprise except under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The total recoveries during the year including the recoveries from the large scale Textile Mills to whom special loans were granted by Government amounted to Rs. 1,64,106. Consequent on the introduction of the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, applications for the grant of financial assistance under the scheme "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed" could not be taken up. However, in cases in which loans had been sanctioned prior to the introduction of the above Act, action was taken to disburse the sanctioned amounts after obtaining the approval of Government thereto. The total disbursements and recoveries during the year were Rs. 25,850 and Rs. 13,846 respectively as against Rs. 83,400 and Rs. 8,187 for the previous year.

817. The department rendered necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection

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with the erection of industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for.

818. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore continued to be the Ex-officio Coal Co-ordinating Officer in the State. The procurement and distribution of coal and coke and the establishment of a coal and coke depot for the purpose which was entrusted to a private agency was taken over by the department during the year. The Director continued to be the recommending authority for the release of Iron and Steel for small and medium sized industries.

819. The zonal scheme for the distribution of salt was continued during the year and a total quantity of 1,376,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to Mysore State for the year 1951 for industrial and civil requirements.

820. Among the large scale industries that were floated or commenced manufacturing operations during the year were :—

THE MYSORE WIRE PRODUCTS AND NAIL WORKS, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was registered as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of June 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of wire products, etc.

SREE YELLAMMA COTTON, WOOLLEN AND SILK MILLS Co., LTD., DAVANGERE.—This concern was started as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of July 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturing cotton, woollen and silk yarns, etc.

MYSORE ELECTROPLATING AND ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was floated in September 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturers of electroplated sports cups, etc.

THE MYSORE MINING AND MINERALS CORPORATION, LTD., BANGALORE.—This was registered as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of October 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business of mining in the State.

NAARDEN CHEMICAL WORKS (INDIA) LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was started as a

Joint-Stock Company in the month of January 1952, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 with a view to carry on the business as manufacturers of chemicals, etc.

MYSORE HOSIERIES AND SILK FACTORY, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was started as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of January 1952 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturing yarns, etc.

In addition to the above large scale concerns, 18 other concerns with comparatively small investments were started during the year for carrying on business as industrialists and traders.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.—The total output and sales during the year were Rs. 2,46,326 and Rs. 2,67,318 respectively as against Rs. 2,65,327 and Rs. 3,02,784 in the previous year.

The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

821. This is a premier institution which has been maintained by the department for imparting training to artisans in carpentry, and cabinet-making, fine arts, modelling, wood-carving sandalwood and ivory carving, inlay-work, engraving and enamelling, metal work, rattan manufacture, etc. Two hundred and two students were undergoing training in the Institute.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

822. This depot has been in existence from a long time as an emporium for the display and sale of best specimens of the Mysore Arts and Crafts. The total stock handled during the year was Rs. 3,71,421 as against Rs. 3,64,068 during the previous year. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,349 (Rs. 1,41,477).

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

823. The total production of soap in the Factory during the year was 502 (517) tons and the sales amounted to Rs. 18,57,635 (Rs. 17,61,927). With a view to step up production in the factory consistent with the demand for its products, the first stage of the renovation scheme at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1·05 lakhs was carried out.

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

824. The operations of the Factory in regard to manufacture and sales were carried on as usual. The demand for manufactured articles, especially electro-porcelain was on the increase. Electro-porcelain and crockery

Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

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articles of the value of Rs. 5,26,245 were produced as against Rs. 4,11,351 in the previous year. The total sales amounted to Rs. 10,18,790 (Rs. 9,34,634). A scheme prepared by the Westinghouse Engineers for the expansion of the factory at a total cost of rupees one crore was under the consideration of Government.

Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

825. The total production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 34,26,038 and Rs. 41,51,793 respectively.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

826. The total production of silk fabrics in the factory was 121,065 (117,028) yards and the total value of sales amounted to Rs. 10,10,595 (Rs. 13,59,495). The decline in sales was attributed to the slump in the market.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

827. *Government-aided Industrial Concerns.*—The turnover of coffee, manures and other estate requirements was on the increase. The concern received a total quantity of 1,455 tons of coffee for curing and delivered 208 tons of clean coffee directly to the pool. The total turnover of manures was 811 tons.

The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

828. The concern purchased from the raiyats 8,341,000 lbs. of green leaf valued at Rs. 4,10,000. The entire production of cured leaf amounting to 13·17 lakhs lbs. was sold out after grading. The total sale realisations against 1,149,793 lbs. of cured leaf delivered to the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., Ltd., amounted to Rs. 15,33,610.

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Ltd., Bangalore.

829. The total sales during the year were Rs. 11,59,351. Sample consignments of finished leathers manufactured by the concern were sent to the United Kingdom and Canada with a view to test the commercial possibilities of the same in those countries.

The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Bangalore.

830. The production and sale of the concern during the year were the highest on record. The total production and sales were Rs. 6,50,168 (Rs. 4,40,570) and Rs. 9,26,161 (Rs. 8,87,534) respectively.

The Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Ltd., Mysore.

831. The total production and sales for the year were Rs. 2,22,531 and Rs. 2,36,915 respectively.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

832. There were nine Government Industrial Schools under the control of the department in the important district and taluk headquarter towns of the State. These schools were engaged in imparting training to artisans in

useful arts and handicrafts like carpentry, smithy, lacquer-ware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool, ivory and wood carving, etc. There were 394 students undergoing training in all these schools.

833. There were 34 Home Industries Institutions working in several parts of the State with monthly grants from the department for imparting training to women in crafts like tailoring, weaving, knitting, rattan work, braid-making, cloth printing, embroidery, etc. The total amount of grant given to these institutions by the department was Rs. 18,360.

834. The department has been awarding scholarships to such of the students as are Mysoreans by birth or domicile and possess the necessary general or special educational qualifications for the pursuit of their studies in industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions outside the State. Six scholarships of the total value of Rs. 3,000 were awarded for the study of industrial subjects in sculpture and commercial arts at Maharaja's School of Arts, Jaipur, and Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, respectively.

Administration of Special Acts.

835. From the date of the accession of the Mysore State to the Dominion of India and of the inauguration of the constitution of India, a number of Central Enactments were extended to the Mysore State and were already in force in the State.

836. The Central Enactments which were administered during the year were the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923) and the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942).

837. *Extension of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 to Mysore.*—The Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, were brought into force in the State during the year by virtue of an amendment made in Regulation 1 by the Central Boilers' Board as provided for under Section 28 of the Indian Boilers, Act, 1923. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore was also nominated during the year as Mysore Government's member on the Central Boilers' Board. The total number of boilers in commission at the end of the year was 364.

838. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Industrial Statistics Act,

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1942 (Central Act XIX of 1942), orders were issued on 9th June 1951 directing that the said Act shall come into force at once in the State of Mysore. Necessary staff was also sanctioned temporarily for one year in connection with the work relating to the Census of Manufacturing Industries.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

839. Arrangements were made by the Department for the display of cottage industries' products in several exhibitions both in and outside the State. With a view to facilitate quick sales of cottage industry products, arrangements were made by the department for the display and sale of these products at the Sales Emporium, City Market, Bangalore, which was sanctioned as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme. Syllabuses were got prepared for regulating the course of training in the several centres and for adoption of the same with effect from January 1952. Targets of production were also fixed for watching the steady progress of output in the production centres. One special meeting of the reconstituted Cottage Industries Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Finance and Industries was held in August 1951.

840. The scheme of Rural Industrialisation sponsored by Sir M. Visvesvaraya was pushed through successfully in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar in which the introduction of the scheme was sanctioned in January 1950 as an experimental measure.

841. The opening of industrial workshops—one at Bangalore and the other at Kolar—was sanctioned. The question of equipping this as a modern training *cum* production *cum* research centre under the scheme was under consideration.

Textiles Branch.

842. With a view to consolidating the scheme of direct distribution of yarn to the handloom weavers in the State through a net-work of Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies organised all over the State, all the weaving demonstrators attached to the 46 Yarn Depots, the staff of the Central Yarn and Cloth Depot and the Government Dye House were transferred to the newly formed Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society at the end of the year.

843. A total quota of 2,356 bales of yarn was allotted for distribution to the handloom weavers and the same was supplied to the handloom weavers through the Primary

Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The total number of handlooms covered by distribution was estimated to be 18,000. The department also organised demonstration in handloom-weaving in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore. A Gold Medal Certificate was awarded for the Panipat Bedsheet design demonstrated.

844. The Kolar Wool Spinning Centre, the Badanval Spinning Circle, the Khadi Bhandar, Bangalore, the Lokapavani Khadi Centre, the Santhebennur Khadi Centre, the Government Dye-House, Nanjangud and the Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore continued to work during the year.

845. The Post-war development scheme for affording relief to the handloom weavers was sanctioned in 1946. Forty-six yarn depots and 10 Production Centres were opened under the scheme. The scheme for starting a Hand-loom Research and Designing Centre was sanctioned in December 1950.

846. A scheme for the development of the Cottage Woollen Industry was also sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 37,260. Under the scheme, six Woollen Centres were started.

847. A Khadi Committee for the development and control of the khadi production in the State was constituted in September 1951 and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was placed at its disposal.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

848. The Board of Management, which was reconstituted by Government with effect from 8th January 1949 with the Minister for Finance and Industries as Chairman, was continued during the year. The Board of Management held six meetings during the year including two adjourned meetings and one special.

849. The output of several products for the year was as follows :—

	Budget for 1951-52	Actuals for 1951-52	Actuals for 1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pig Iron ...	26,000	22,769	26,068
General Castings ...	300	370	792
Plate Sleepers ...	500	971	...
Steel Castings ...	240	229	207

	Budget for 1951-52	Actuals for 1951-52	Actuals for 1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C.I. Pipes ...	8,500	9,553	8,740
Steel Sections ...	23,500	26,191	26,128
Small Rods and Strips ...	6,000	6,924	4,274
Cement ...	80,000	66,293	23,800
Ferro-silicon (Mysore and Bhadravati).	4,000	3,331	2,993

850. Except in the case of pig iron, steel castings, cement and ferro-silicon, there was improvement in the output of all other products over budget anticipations.

851. There was an all-time record production of heavy steel flats in the Rolling Mills on 25th August 1951, the tonnage rolled being 194·91 tons as against the target of 84·6 tons.

852. The total value of sales made during the year was Rs. 254 lakhs—the highest on record—as against Rs. 172·30 lakhs for 1950-51 and Rs. 118 lakhs for 1949-50.

853. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 32·20 lakhs after making adjustments towards Depreciation for the year and Amenities Fund, *viz.*, Rs. 19·02 lakhs and Rs. 3·0 lakhs, respectively, as against the net profit of Rs. 12·32 lakhs for the previous year and Rs. 5·05 lakhs for 1949-50. The net profit for the year is the highest on record, the main reasons for increased profit being improved output under C.I. Pipes, Steel Sections and Stripes and reduction in the cost of manufacture and higher rates realised.

854. The amount at the credit of the Depreciation Fund at the end of March 1952 stood at Rs. 2,73,98,858. The total investments made against this sum was Rs. 2,13,63,630.

855. The installation of a Slag Granulation Plant at a cost of Rs. 3·5 lakhs for the manufacture of Slag Cement has been sanctioned.

856. Close and continuous attention was paid to improve the health and welfare of the employees. Several facilities were afforded to the employees of the Works. The payment of two months bonus to the employees of the Works was sanctioned.

Government Sandal Oil Factories.

857. The factory at Mysore continued the operations throughout the year, but the operations of the factory at Shimoga had to be suspended from about the middle of October 1951 as a precautionary measure to curtail production owing to great slump in sandalwood oil business in all the principal markets.

858. A quantity of 916-17-102 tons of sandalwood was supplied by the Forest Department during the year. Of this, 647-15-109 tons representing 70·66 per cent of the total were of superior varieties.

859. A quantity of 93,597-5 lbs. of crude sandalwood oil was produced in the two local factories.

860. The quantity of sandalwood oil sold during the year was 1,01,693-11 lbs.

861. A slump for sandalwood oil in the world market manifested itself from the month of July 1951 and full effects of the depression were felt for the rest of the year. The market for the essential oils all over the world was shrunk and the production of sandalwood oil had to be restricted according to the demand for the same.

862. The effects of the slump necessitated downward revision of the existing rates thrice (*i.e.*, in August 1951, November 1951 and January 1952) before the close of the year. This periodical revision was effected with a view to bringing the selling rates in conformity with the market conditions.

863. With a view to securing increased business, the system of rebates on a graduated scale adopted previously was continued and the introduction of special bonus on supplies of 1,500 lbs. and above per quarter to encourage bulk purchasers and to favour customers obtaining oil month after month was introduced. Towards the end of the year, an improvement in the American business was secured as the agents for U.S.A. secured a large size order.

864. As usual, the Sandalwood Oil Factory participated in attending the Madras and Coorg Government auction sales of sandalwood and maintaining contacts with the markets.

865. The net revenue for the year realised was Rs. 40,61,924 (provisional) as against Rs. 70,49,060 in the previous year.